



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the valley, and the little fellow whistled. At this the big boss bear which had killed so many of the little men, and of which all were afraid, came under the tree, and sitting himself on his haunches, looked up and asked the little fellow what he was doing up there. To which the little fellow replied, that he was going to kill him, the big boss bear. This reply tickled the bear so that he began to laugh, and making a great guffaw, opened his mouth so wide that the little fellow could see far down his throat, when quick as lightning he drew his bow and shot one of his arrows with one of these little points on it down the open throat of the bear and into his vitals, whereupon his laugh turned into a roar as he fell down, rolled over, and died. All the rest of the bears took to their heels and scampered up the valley and over the mountains. The little fellow went home and related what he had done, but his grandmother refused to believe him. But the next day the whole settlement gathered to hear the story, and all hands going to the valley, found the dead bear. This made the little fellow a great hero. Ever since that time the bears have hid away in the brush, and are afraid of men. Thus they have lost their power of speech.

The Indian could not tell how the little men became transformed into lizards.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

—Professor Amos H. Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois, and Curator of the State Museum of Natural History, died on Sunday, May 6th, 1888, at his home in Warsaw, Illinois, of pneumonia, at the age of nearly seventy-five years. For over thirty years he had been constantly engaged in the survey of, and in writing and publishing the reports upon the geology of his adopted State. He was born at Bradford, Vermont, October 31st, 1813. He was the son of Thomas Worthen, his mother being an Adams of Revolutionary and Presidential stock, and he was the youngest, save one, of a large family of thirteen children. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, and at Bradford's then famous academy. At an early age, before arriving at his majority, he married, January 14th, 1834, Miss Sarah Kimball, of Warren, New Hampshire, whose death occurred a little over a twelve-month ago. He emigrated to Kentucky in August, 1834, and in June, 1836, removed to Warsaw, Illinois, where he made his permanent home. With his brothers-in-law, the Kimball boys, or one of them, he became first a forwarding and commission merchant, and later dealt in dry goods at Warsaw. In 1842, influenced by the depression in business caused by the Mormon difficulties in Hancock county, he removed with his family to Boston, Massachusetts, returning in July, 1844, to Warsaw. Before going to Boston

his attention had been strongly attracted to the geological features of his new home, and the living forms preserved in the sedimentary rocks of that region, and especially its geode beds had commanded his admiration and close investigation. He gathered and took with him to Boston several barrels of "geodes," and there exchanged them for a cabinet of sea-shells, which he brought back with him to Warsaw. Similar forms to these shells he saw everywhere preserved in the limestone rocks of his locality, and every spare hour found him with his hammer and satchel exploring the ravines and bluffs and every exposure that could be reached. His collection grew apace, and soon began that extensive system of exchanges with other scientists which early made his collection so valuable as to command the attention of Professor Hall, geologist, first of New York and then of Iowa, and he secured from Professor Worthen the loan of many of his specimens with which to illustrate the first volumes of his reports on the geology of Iowa, the palæontology of which he placed in charge of Professor Worthen. Prior to this time, in February, 1851, a law had been passed authorizing a geological survey of Illinois, and two years later an appropriation was made for the purpose of carrying it out, and Professor Norwood was appointed geologist. Professor Worthen did some work under him, but soon engaged in more active work in Iowa under Professor Hall. On March 22d, 1858, Governor William H. Bissell, of Illinois, placed in the hands of Professor Worthen his commission as State Geologist, nothing of prior work coming to his hands except a report by Professor Norwood on the lead mines of Hardin county, and the field notes of his assistants. On taking charge of the survey, Professor Worthen at once proceeded to those active labors in the field which resulted in the publication of the magnificent series of eight quarto volumes of reports which are well known wherever geology is studied. He was assisted in this work especially by Professor J. D. Whitney in mineralogy, Professor Leo Lesquereux in coal measures and coal plants, Professor F. B. Meek, Mr. O. St. John, and Dr. John S. Newberry in different departments of palæontology, Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney in Analysis, and Mr. Henry Engleman first in detailed county surveys, and later in the chemistry of the survey. Professor Worthen's son, C. K. Worthen, aided greatly by furnishing the drawings for the numerous admirable engravings which so fully illustrate the reports. Professor Worthen was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him for many admirable qualities. He left six sons and twenty-two grandchildren.

—George F. Atkinson, Professor of Entomology and General Zoology in the University of North Carolina, has been appointed Professor of Botany and Zoology in the University of South Carolina, and *ex officio* Botanist and Entomologist to the State Experiment Station. His address after September 1st will be Columbus, S. C.